

BARN FOR THE STOCK

BUILDING IN WHICH ALL MAY BE HOUSED.

Advantages of Having All Kinds of Stock Under One Roof—How to Have a Constant Water Supply—Weather Reports on the Farm.

A Convenient Barn. Some farmers would be glad to build contemplated barns so that all kinds of stock kept on a place devoted to general farming may be gathered under one roof. This plan has its advantages and its disadvantages—more of the former than of the latter, perhaps, if one places

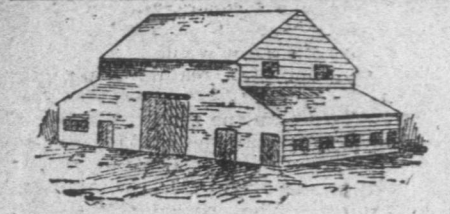


FIG. 1. PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF BARN.

its proper value upon ease in doing one's work. The illustrations given herewith may afford suggestions for those desiring to build general purpose barns. The barn is of the ordinary shape, with a wing on either end, as seen in Fig. 1, the main or feeding floor being across the middle of the barn proper. The floor plan (Fig. 2) leaves little to add by way of explanation, except that provision may be made for feeding the young stock from the second floor through chutes at the end of the barn proper. It is intended for the young stock to run loose in the pen provided—which should have a cement floor—and that the manure from the cattle and horse stalls should be wheeled daily into this pen, spread



FIG. 2. GROUND PLAN.

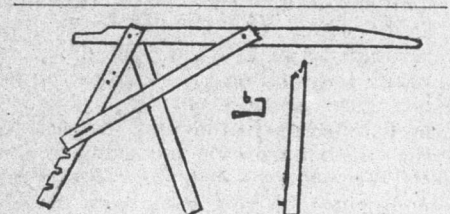
and covered with litter. It will thus be firmly packed and kept in the best of condition. If such a barn could be built where it could have a dry cellar, the manure could be dropped into the cellar, where also could be stored roots, while the silo could extend down through the cellar, the root room being, of course, partitioned off from the space devoted to the manure.—American Agriculturist.

Improving Meadows and Pastures.

In most meadows and pastures fields are patches of greater or less extent that are not nearly as productive as the remainder of the field, though the entire surface is uniformly seeded. These unproductive places are usually knolls or hillsides, from which the fertility of the soil has been exhausted by washing or cropping. During autumn they can easily be located and brought back to a state of fertility. First apply a good seeding of timothy, or other grass seed, and then cover the entire surface half an inch or more deep with well-rotted barn manure, or a heavy sowing of commercial fertilizer, passing over the spots several times with a spring tooth or other harrow. The early fall rains will cause the seed to germinate, and the whole surface should present a healthy, green appearance before winter sets in. Frequently a field that has been into grass for many years is well set with moss, in which case scatter seed over the surface, apply some rich manure, and harrow until the surface looks rugged, thus laying the foundation for an increased growth of herbage, and all at small expense, without replowing the field. These bare spots are not at all pleasant to look at, and do not speak well for the farmer.—Orange Judd Farmer.

A Wagon Jack.

It should be made of seasoned hickory. The lever is 1x2 in., 44 in. long, the legs 1x2 in. long, cross bar 1x1 1/2 in. long; bolt legs to lever 7 in. from end, bolt crossbar 22 in. from same end, bolting loosely and using 1/2 in. bolts. For the pin in the end of the crossbar use 3/8 in. rod bent as at B.



WAGON JACK.

and insert the bar as at C; it should project 3 in. Give it a coat of paint. It is light but powerful, holds a wagon securely, is quickly adjusted, and when not in use will fold up compactly or can be hung up by the pin in the bar C.

Tree Planting in Autumn.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman objects to the practice of removing young trees from the nursery grounds in autumn before they have completed their growth. It is a common practice to strip the leaves off from these trees, which does not hurt if the wood is matured. They will then come off easily, but if this is done while the tree is still growing, it often shrivels, and suffers in consequence. For orchard planting the writer prefers small well-rooted trees. These are cut back low to the ground the next spring, and they will then grow rapidly, need no staking, and the ample root-system will insure a good crop.

Weather Reports on the Farm.

To show the need there is for the farmer to be in close communication with the sources of information, I will give an instance. In my business of farming I early realized how much success depended upon the weather, and made a daily study of the reports sent out by the Weather Bureau. These I arranged to have reach me each morning. One morning that gave promise of being the best day of the year, I sent two teams to cut a clover patch of sixteen acres. As soon as the day's weather report came I saw by it that a storm was coming from the west, and I hurried to my clover field and stopped the work there, sending the teams to cutting in the corn field. The men were disgusted, and looked at me as if they thought I had lost my mind, as there was not an indication of a storm to be seen. I went to a neighbor, who had

begun his cutting that morning, but he looked at the sky and declined to be advised. He "took no stock in weather reports," and his field would be cut that day. The next morning it was raining, and for five days thereafter it rained. My clover was uncut and saved; my neighbor's crop was ruined. How many others were misled by the fatal brightness of that morning, or what the loss was I don't know.

A careful study of the weather reports has shown me that over 80 per cent. of the prognostications given by the Weather Bureau are correct. We farmers have as much right to have this information delivered to us in the day of it as has the merchant in the city.—Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

Farming at the Stations.

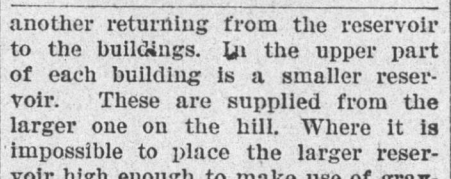
The work of a station is sometimes best performed in making examinations of the methods and results of practical farmers who have nothing to do with the experimental part of agriculture, and then in publishing these reports. Often the experiments are conducted under such peculiar conditions at the stations that it would hardly be a fair thing to conclude that the same results would happen on the average farm. The Illinois station seems to realize this, and the opinions and methods of feeding sheep, hogs, and cattle of over one hundred practical farmers and breeders are published in Bulletin thirty-six, making a most interesting summary of the state of feeding and breeding in Illinois. From this we learn that the majority of farmers or breeders whose opinions are given make corn and pasture the chief reliance for feeding, generally fed unground, and even unshelled by the majority, and still feeding is only occasionally practiced. Very few feeds outside of corn and pasture are given, and ensilage, strange to say, is mentioned by only a few of these breeders of beef. On a few other points there is considerable disagreement, and the question of breed preference varies, although among sheep Shropshires lead by a small majority, and among pigs the Poland-Chinas are the favorites, and among cattle the short-horns.—German town Telegraph.

Yield Per Acre.

The farmers of the United States produce less per acre than farmers in Europe, and this means at a greater proportionate expense, as double crops can sometimes be grown for the same outlay of labor. It costs no more to plow an acre of land that produces twenty-five bushels of wheat than for twelve, and nearly the same proportion of labor must be bestowed upon harvesting the smaller field as the larger. It is by compelling the land to produce more per acre that the farmer must in the future increase his profits.

A Constant Water Supply.

A system for furnishing a house and barn with a constant supply of water from a spring at some distance is shown in the accompanying illustration from Farm and Home. The reservoir on the hill is 50 feet above the buildings and connected with the spring B by the one-inch pipe E. The distance between spring and reservoir is 1,400 feet. Midway along this line of pipe is the windmill D which pumps the water into the reservoir. In the same drain with pipe E is laid



CONSTANT WATER SUPPLY.

another returning from the reservoir to the buildings. In the upper part of each building is a smaller reservoir. These are supplied from the larger one on the hill. Where it is impossible to place the larger reservoir high enough to make use of gravity as a means of returning the water to the smaller ones the water can be pumped direct from the spring to the reservoirs in the buildings. In this case it is best that the reservoirs be larger than where they are supplied from one of mammoth size.

The Man Who Kicks.

A man who has a high temper, says a writer, if it is uncontrollable, has no business with a cow. The man who mercilessly kicks a cow can not possibly succeed, for his rough treatment will more than offset all he builds up by extra feeding. If he would be content to kick the side of the barn, or even himself, it would be more sensible, and his end would be gained just as well.

Water Vegetables.

In China many of the shallow pools have their bottoms planted with edible lilies, lotus, water chestnuts, water spinach and other vegetables which thrive in marshy lands. These grow rapidly, and in the warmer sections produce more than one crop each year. It might be wise to try some of these water vegetables in this country, as they will furnish a greater variety of food than already exists here.

Farm Notes.

The consumption of mutton has largely increased within the past six years, and it will continue to do so. Here is an excellent field for the farmer to handle the mutton breeds.

The Germantown Telegraph says that if a cheese factory is located in a good dairy district and farmers persist in sending inferior milk to it the closing of that factory is only a question of time.

If the cider does not turn to vinegar it is due to the lack of air (oxygen) and it should be poured out into tubs and a few days again poured into the barrel. Any method of admitting oxygen to the cider will answer.

A damp roosting place is an abomination, and yet fowls prefer a wet roost free from lice to a dry one covered with vermin which sap their blood and strength. This will explain why some people's chickens prefer to roost on trees.

Some sort of pears, notably the Bartlett, Chapp's Favorite and Luccrative, never fail of a crop, and by using care varieties may be planted so as to come in one after another. The pear is a sure crop all the time, and the wonder is that more of them are not to be seen about our farm houses.



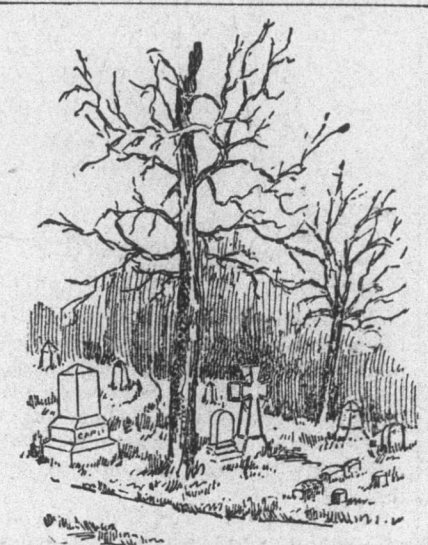
A CHINESE RETREAT. Celestial soldiers fleeing from the outer works through the western gate of the City of Ping Yang when chased from the Soto forts by the Japanese.

MARKED BY A TREE.

The Lightning Blasted Hickory that Stands by Jas. G. Blaine's Grave. The graves of Walker Blaine and his sister, Mrs. Alice Stanwood Coppinger, in Oak Hill Cemetery, are marked by a round-topped slab of marble, without a line of ornamentation except the inscription, says the Washington Post. This reads: "Walker Blaine, born August 8, Me., May 18, 1855. Died Washington, Jan. 15, 1890." The grave of Mrs. Coppinger is marked by a Celtic cross about four feet high, inscribed as follows: "Alice Stanwood, daughter of James G. Blaine and wife of Col. J. J. Coppinger, U. S. A. Born Augusta, Me., March 18, 1860. Died Washington, Feb. 2, 1890. Erected by her sorrowing husband."

Over the grave of James G. Blaine there is neither monument nor inscription, save a small footstone with the initials: "J. G. B." At the head of the grave stands a blasted tree, which is, in accordance with the dead statesman's wish, his only monument. The tree was a magnificent hickory, one of the many of its kind that divide the honors of the hillside with the magnificent oaks that give the cemetery its name.

The absence of a monument is not a sign of neglect, but was his own request. Upon the death of his favorite son, Walker Blaine, the then Secretary of State selected a lot in Oak Hill Cemetery, one down the hill from the red sandstone chapel and overlooking the waters of Rock Creek. Here Walker Blaine was buried, and when, not long afterward, Mr. Blaine's daughter, Mrs. Coppinger, died, he bought the adjoining lot, where she was interred. On



JAMES G. BLAINE'S GRAVE.

this lot there stood an old hickory tree. It had been struck by lightning some years before and had died at the top, but it was trimmed and revived and how bids fair to reach as green an old age as any other tree in the cemetery. Mr. Blaine requested when he bought the second lot that this tree should never be destroyed, and that on his death he should be buried beneath it.

PROFESSIONAL BULLIES.

Scoundrels Who Hire Themselves for Criminal Purposes.

A peculiar feature of modern Japan is an organization known as the Soshi, bullies who are ever ready to sell themselves for any dirty or dangerous work to the highest bidder. Every politician has a number of them connected with him, and every political meeting is filled with them. They hire themselves out to break up political meetings, intimidate nervous statesmen, dominate the voting booths and sometimes even to commit assault or murder. They carry sword canes, and during elections the papers are full of the attacks of one band of Soshi upon another, and of statements as to how one prominent man, accompanied by his Soshi, was met by another statesman, with his Soshi, and how the two fought the matter out on the street. These Soshi come from the student class. Thousands of young Japanese

SPoke AFTER FIVE YEARS.

A Young Woman Regains Her Speech After a Long Illness. For five years Miss Nellie Fuller, a young woman living in Plainville, R. I., could not articulate a single word. She was a teacher in a primary school and one Friday night in September, 1889, on reaching home she lay down on the sofa and said: "Mother, I'm going to be sick." She suffered from the grip for several weeks, and since that Friday night has not been able to speak until Nov. 20, when, without warning, she spoke aloud.

During these years she has tried every imaginable treatment which promised relief. Sixteen doctors were consulted. None of them could account for her peculiar malady. All of them agreed that some day she would talk; when they did not know, and what would bring about a cure they were at a loss to say.

"You do not know how strange it seemed to be not to be able to talk," said Miss Fuller. "Try as hard as I might I couldn't make a sound above a whisper. All the doctors supposed it was owing to my severe illness. They told me that when I got strong, perhaps, I would be able to talk, but none of them gave me any encouragement or much assistance. I went to Boston and stayed seven months in an institution for the treatment of nervous diseases. When I went there I could walk and was getting along nicely from a physical standpoint, but when I came home everybody said I couldn't live three months. Last Tuesday as I lay on the lounge I opened my mouth and tried to groan aloud. It was a long time before I succeeded. Finally a lump in my throat seemed to break and the first thing I knew I was down on my knees beside the sofa. 'Thank God! Thank God!' were the first words I uttered and the first that had passed my lips for five years. What do I lay my cure to? God's interposition. What else could it have been?"

"We all think it a miracle," spoke old Mrs. Fuller. "It was a miracle from God, and no mistake." Miss Fuller said her latest medical advisers advanced as a reason for the loss of voice the supposition that the arteries around the vocal cord were compressed. The blood in these arteries got a start and this enabled the invalid to speak aloud.

Nevada's Musical Mountain.

In the old Truckee mining district, down the Truckee River, near Pyramid Lake, is situated Nevada's musical mountain. This mountain was first discovered by the white settlers in 1863, at which time there was some excitement in regard to the mines found in the neighborhood. The discoverers were a party of prospectors from Comstock. They had pitched their tent at the foot of the mountain, and for a few evenings thought themselves bewitched, says the Virginia City Enterprise. Each evening a little after dark, when the air was calm and all was quiet, a mysterious concert began. Out from the face of the big mountain were wafted soft strains that seemed to cause the whole atmosphere to quiver as they floated over the camp. The music then appeared to pass over until it was far, far away, and almost lost in the distance, when, beginning with a twinkling as of many little silver bells, there would be a fresh gust of sweet notes from the mountain.

Story of the Attack on Nicholas II.

L. A. Ribbas, the interpreter who is employed by the Burlington people, and who recently returned from a trip to Japan, where he accompanied the Czar, minister, tells a story about the attempt made upon the life of the present Czar of Russia in Japan a couple of years ago which materially differs from the reports hitherto published in this country. The attempt, it will be remembered, was made while the then Czarowitz was riding in a jinricksha, and the report then published stated that his life had been saved only through the prompt action of his cousin, Prince George. Mr. Ribbas met one of the carriers of the cart in which the Czarowitz was seated, and who was in reality the man who saved the life of his royal patron. For this action the carrier was presented with 10,000 rubles by the Russian government, and the Japanese government also handsomely remembered the brave act by giving the man a fine house in Tokio. The credit of the action was given to Prince George, it is supposed for political effect.—San Francisco Call.

Almost everyone eats the skin on apples except when there is company.

IS EUROPE AHEAD OF US?

This Machine Does Not Seem to Have Made Its Appearance Yet. Several weeks ago the cycle hansom made its appearance in London. The occupant of the vehicle had the appearance of being a foreigner, but in his movements he seemed to know the city well. His vehicle was a hansom body on three pneumatic wheels, propelled by two levers, one in front and one behind. The front man, of course, steered, but both helped the propulsion, and they pedaled away over the rough pavement at a pace of nearly eight miles an hour.

Others of these vehicles have since been noticed on the street, and it is learned that a large manufactory in the suburbs has been started to rush them on the market.

Bismarck's Retort.

Berlin newspapers publish an anecdote of the late Duke Ernst of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Prince Bismarck. One evening when the German troops were before Paris the Duke began grumbling in Bismarck's presence because the iron cross of the first class, given for bravery on the field of battle, had been distributed too indiscriminately. Bismarck replied that the distribution of such decorations was always a delicate and difficult task, "for," said he, "conspicuous merit has to be rewarded, but in some cases, conspicuous position, with or without merit, cannot well be overlooked. See, now," he added, "Moltke has it, Roon has it, Blumenthal has it. Excellent! But then—your illness and I have it, too, and surely it is not for us to grumble."

Striking the Balance.

At the end of the year each farmer should survey his work, and compare his expenses with his receipts. Credit that which was purchased for the family, and also the proportion of product of the farm that was consumed, as well as estimating the value of the manure and increase of stock. The result may show that the farmer has made a fair profit. Keep account next season, and learn what has been done.

A GROUP OF ST. BERNARDS.



Sunray. Ch. Scottish Leader. Eboracum. King Regent.

YOU MIGHT BUY THE QUARTET FOR \$4.50

HUSTLING HOOSIERS.

ITEMS GATHERED FROM OVER THE STATE.

An Interesting Summary of the More Important Doings of Our Neighbors—Weddings and Deaths—Crimes, Casualties, and General Indiana News Notes.

Charles E. Everett.

Among the rising politicians of this State is Mr. Charles E. Everett, of Fort Wayne, Chairman of the Allen County Republican Central Committee, a young man whose indomitable energy, indefatigable zeal and practical intelligence have attracted the attention of leaders all over the State. Mr. Everett belongs to an entirely new political school. He brings to the work of his office as party chairman, the same methods that have crowned his business career with marked success. He is a broad-minded, astute, far-seeing, intrepid but scrupulously honest leader. He is a strong and relentless enemy to the Democratic party as an organization, while he holds the warm personal esteem and friendship of thousands of individual Democrats who know him as a man of his word, and always worthy of confidence. He is absolutely above little petty bickerings in his own party, and he counsels and secures harmony in the ranks by directing attention to the common enemy in front. So wise, skillful, and altogether effective was the campaign conducted in Allen County by Mr. Everett, that the usual Democratic majority of nearly 5,000 was reduced to a few hundred, and there was such a general feeling of panic among the Democratic nominees, that some of them actually conceded their defeat, although the country districts, the last to be heard from, pulled all the tickets through by safe majorities. Mr. Everett is by all odds the most systematic in his methods of any leader the Republicans of Allen County have ever had. He knew, before election, the name of every voter in the county, the place of residence, his usual political affiliations, and as near as human knowledge could, he knew how every man would vote. He predicted the election of Congressman Leighty by over 2,000 plurality, at a time when old prognosticators for the metropolitan press were conceding the district to McNaghy by a reduced majority. Members of the State Central Committee refused to believe that the Twelfth district could possibly be carried, when Mr. Everett was assuring them from data carefully compiled by him that the district was absolutely safe.



CHARLES E. EVERETT.

The poll books in his office, compiled under his direction, are characterized by the most perfect system ever employed for the purpose, and the revelations they made of democratic defection before the vote was taken were amply borne out by the returns. It is not surprising, in view of his record, here merely outlined, that attention should be attracted toward Mr. Everett as a State leader, and hardly had the returns been received and their analysis begun, commenced, before suggestions were heard from all over the State that this young man embodied the qualification essential to lead the party to victory in 1896. His name is now frequently spoken in connection with the gubernatorial nomination, and the man who defeats him in the next State Convention, will need to be active and strong.

Minor State Items.

SCOTTSDALE is clamoring for a creamery. GOSHEN will hold a grand carnival next month. OHLANS authorities are having a tussle with trap-shooters. FRANKFORT has secured a big tin plate factory employing 800 hands. HOG CHIEFTAIN is seriously interfering with the pork crop in Fountain County. DIAMOND plate glass company, Kokomo, have drilled in five monster gas wells the past week. A CEMENTRY COMPANY has been organized at Vincennes with 1,000 shares of stock at \$50 each. THE poor asylum at South Bend will be enlarged as the number of paupers is on the increase. FULTON COUNTY COMMISSIONERS have decided to build a new \$75,000 court-house at Rochester. GOSHEN people are petitioning for vaults to be built in the court-house in which to place county records. MONTGOMERY, Davies County, is enjoying a good sized boom, owing to the opening of several new coal mines. At Boston, Ind., Miss Eva Dooley had both legs amputated at the knee. The amputation was made necessary by a poisoned condition of her limbs, which resulted from wearing red stockings. Her recovery is doubtful. THE Western Indiana Fair Association met in Frankfort, to arrange dates for the different meetings next season. Joseph Heavily of Frankfort, was elected President, and W. W. Morgan of Crawfordsville, Secretary. Each of the associations were represented in the convention, and following are the dates: Frankfort fair begins Aug. 26; Sheridan, Aug. 27; Lebanon Aug. 28; Lafayette, Sept. 2; Crawfordsville, Sept. 9; Boswell, Sept. 2; Kokomo, Aug. 12; Covington, Aug. 9.

The contract for the brick and stone work on the large car shops to be built at Dunkirk has been given to Alexander Owens & Co., of Homie, and work will proceed at once. There are to be thirteen large buildings. It will be one of the largest manufacturing plants in the gas belt.

NOW SOUTH BEND and Goshen are at war, and the following, which appeared in the Goshen Times, is the cause. "It is fortunate for South Bend that the Pittsburgh Railway does not pass through that city. This railway has made a rule to not carry a passenger under the influence of liquor."

EUGENE ALLISON, who was sent from Owen County for burglary to serve two years in the Prison South, was released recently on a conditional pardon. Should he use alcoholic liquors or drugs as a stimulant or in any way violate the law, he is to be remanded for the full term.

AT Indianapolis, George Davis held up a number of men in a saloon and robbed the place, taking with him two revolvers. Later he was found in a saloon, and when the officers arrested him he tried to blow up the place with dynamite. The dangerous explosives were taken away from him before he accomplished his purpose. Davis admitted that he and a number of companions were in a plot to blow up the Home Brewery and rob the safe.